

U.S. Officials Only

SECRET

SECURITY INFORMATION

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

INFORMATION REPORT

COUNTRY Bulgaria

REPORT SUBJECT Location of Certain Naval Installations in Stalin
(Varna)/Organization of Workshops/Prominent Personnel/
Warships

PLACE ACQUIRED

DATE ACQUIRED

DATE (OF INFO.)

RESPONSIVE TO

1	2
CD NO.	
OO/C NO.	
ORR NO.	
DAS NO.	
OCI NO.	

DATE DISTR. 20 Jun 52

NO. OF PAGES 3

NO. OF ENCLS.

SUPP. TO
REPORT NO.

THIS DOCUMENT CONTAINS INFORMATION AFFECTING THE NATIONAL DEFENSE
OF THE UNITED STATES, WITHIN THE MEANING OF TITLE 18, SECTIONS 793
AND 794, OF THE U.S. CODE, AS AMENDED. ITS TRANSMISSION OR REVE-
LATION OF ITS CONTENTS TO OR RECEIPT BY AN UNAUTHORIZED PERSON IS
PROHIBITED BY LAW. THE REPRODUCTION OF THIS REPORT IS PROHIBITED.

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

1. "The premises of Voyenno Morska Rabotilnica (War Arsenal of the Navy) are situated on the north shore of the canal which links the sea with Lake Varna. The village of Asparuhkovo, which is now a suburb of the city of Stalin, is situated on the opposite shore of the canal.
2. "Barracks of the Bulgarian Navy are located at the entrance to the Canal, which starts with a breakwater and a lighthouse. This is also where the newly erected chemical plant to charge batteries for warships is located. Further to the north there is a dry dock for warships and a military garage. All these are situated over the side-canal which leads to Georgi Dimitrov's Plant in which merchant navy ships are being repaired. In this side-canal warships are anchored, close to the quay. In February 1952 the destroyer, Georgi Dimitrov, was anchored further in, at the turn of this canal. At its very end is the civilian port.
3. "The Technical Staff of the Bulgarian Navy is located in the city of Stalin itself, close to the entrance to the Maritime Gardens. The staff of the Naval Yards is located in a building about 100 m x 50 m, 3-story high in its South wing, which is built in the form of a swastika and situated about 150 m from the canal. The lower parts of the building house various technical departments such as locksmith, turner and iron-works. The north wing houses the assembly plant.
4. "North of this building is the newly erected 3-story building housing the charging plant for torpedo apparatus. This building is situated on the southern shore of the side-canal. Between the garage and the staff buildings and torpedo charging plant, there is another building housing the boiler, the casting plant and an electric department.
5. "Further along the canal there is the building of the staff in charge of marine sound detection and of security control over all the personnel of the workshops. Still further along there are barracks and the school for

U.S. Officials Only

SECRET

SECURITY INFORMATION

DISTRIBUTION	STATE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARMY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAVY	EV	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> AIR	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FBI				
--------------	-------	--	--	----	---	---	--	--	--	--

volunteers of pre-draft age. They serve as radio operators, machinists, torpedo operators, stokers and gun operators. Some other auxiliary buildings, such as canteens and kitchens, are also situated in this military section.

- 25X1
6. "A new school was opened in January 1952 in Stalin. Nachimovsko Utchilishte (Nachimav's School) is located in a building close to the Maritime School. The school admits boys who have had three grades of elementary school (age 10 years). The pupils wear Naval uniforms and epaulettes with the school initials in cyrillic alphabet HY (correspondent to NU). The curriculum of the school comprises subjects normally taught in regular schools as well as military and naval training. The school has six grades, upon completion of which the pupils are scheduled to enroll in the Maritime School. The teachers are officers from the Maritime School. [redacted] a street march of Nachimov School pupils parading in three columns, six boys in a row. Older pupils were carrying rifles. The march was led by uniformed Navy officers. They were singing a Russian song. The pace was very military.
 7. "Naval ammunition dumps are located in Tuchla Kula, in the vicinity of Lake Varna.
 8. "Naval Workshops: The Naval Workshops in Stalin are called Podelenie 20086. There are about 200 civilian workers employed in these workshops. About 50 are apprentices, up to 19 years of age, who have been working one, two or three years. Others are skilled workers.
 9. "Work applications must be submitted to the workshops' chief and accompanied by a document stating that the applicant has already gone through his military service (in the case of skilled workers not apprentices). His work book and a detailed curriculum vitae must also be enclosed. Emphasis is put on past and Party activities. Usually a week to a month elapses before an applicant is admitted.
 10. "Almost all the workers and apprentices live in Stalin or the neighboring villages. They are equipped with special cards entitling them to enter the military region. Such cards are issued by the adjutant of the Naval region and state that they are permitted to enter or leave the region between the hours of 7:00 a. m. and 5:00 p. m. The workshops have only one shift daily. These cards are checked twice, once by the militia at the entrance to the port and the second time by a Naval sentry at the gate to the Naval region. Some workers who work in very guarded departments, for example, the assembly plant, have some additional badges which entitle them to enter their departments. Other workers are not admitted there.
 11. "All workers are paid monthly, with part paid the 15th and the balance on the 1st. Their wages run as follows (before currency reform):

1st year apprentice - 3,000 lev.
2nd " " - about 5,000 lev.
3rd " " - 5 - 8,000 lev.
Skilled worker, specialist - 12 - 13,000 lev, which after deductions amounts to only about 8,000 lev.

Apprentices and workers also receive food items, such as olive oil, sugar, cheese, rice, beans and jam. They mostly take this pay in kind but the equivalent of 2,010 lev per month may be taken instead. For work over the norm additional pay is as follows:

1st year apprentice - 9 lev per hour.
2nd and 3rd year " - 15 lev " "
skilled workers - 39 lev " "

A good, hardworking skilled worker is able to earn an additional 1,000 to 4,000 lev per month. Norms are established by the foreman in charge of the given work. They are checked and rechecked by the whole staff of 'norm rovtchyks' (norm controllers).

SECRET/US OFFICIALS ONLY/SECURITY INFORMATION

- 3 -

12. "Workers usually eat lunch in the canteen, for which they pay about 2,000 lev. monthly. Their lunch is composed of 3 adequate courses.
13. "The working hours during Winter are: 7:30 a. m. to 12:00 noon, half an hour for lunch and then again work till 4:00 P. M. During the Summer months work begins at 7:00 a. m., with an hour for lunch.
14. "Warships in Harbor: About 50 warships are usually anchored in the military port of Stalin. The largest, the 'Georgi Dimitrov' has about a 300-men crew. It was delivered in 1951 by the USSR. Some extensive work was being done on it in January and February 1952. It is reported that its machines were not in order. The crew is composed mainly of officers and men trained in the USSR from the 1927 and 1928 class.
15. "In August 1951 two other ships came from the USSR, apparently 'to assist' the Georgi Dimitrov (probably for convoy purposes). They were called draltchik from the Russian. Each has a crew of about 150 men. They are equipped with one gun in the bow and in stern and with torpedo launchers. They are a menace to submarines, as is the Georgi Dimitrov.
16. "Further there are warships called ODPK [redacted] These are equipped with automatic guns and torpedo launchers. They were also sent from the USSR.
17. "Finally there is a small fleet of 4 to 6 mine-layers and another small fleet of mine-sweepers.
18. "There were rumors circulating among the sailors in February 1952 that more and larger ships were to be sent from the USSR and that the compulsory service in the Navy would be extended to 5 years.
19. "Naval Personnel: The commander-in-chief of the Navy in Stalin is (fnu) Ormanov [redacted]
20. "Soviet First Class Captain Prashtinkov is an adviser to the Technical Staff of the Navy. He is supervising technical activities at various Naval institutions.
21. "The Chief of Naval Workshops in Stalin is Captain of the Second Class Nikola Atanasov [redacted] His deputy is Captian Lieutenant Stralukkov from the Bulgarian Navy. Stralukkov is in actual charge of works in the workshops. [redacted]
22. "Captain of the First Class Manasiev holds a high position on the Naval Technical Staff.
23. "Major Kosta Valkanov is the political officer of the workshops. [redacted] His assistant is Junior Lieutenant Vellu Velitchkov.
24. "Miscellaneous: In September 1951 class 1927 was released from service in the Navy.
25. "On January 1952 political officers of the Navy were taken for a 6-months' naval training cruise so that they would become acquainted with service at sea.
26. "The press organ of the Navy is the paper 'Dimitrovska Vachta.' This is published three times a week by the central authorities of the Navy and is distributed free of charge to sailors, one copy for 5 men. The publication deals with internal Naval problems, training, etc. It cannot be circulated on the outside."

- end -

SECRET/US OFFICIALS ONLY/SECURITY INFORMATION